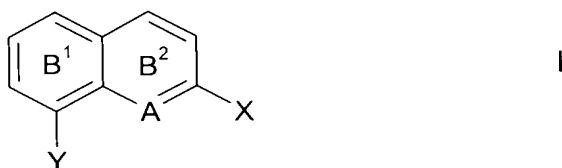


IN THE CLAIMS

The status of each claim in the present application is listed below.

Claims 1-11: (Canceled).

12. (Previously Presented) A method of crystallizing organic pigments, comprising crystallizing an organic pigment in the presence of a compound represented by formula I:



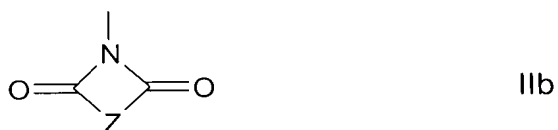
wherein

A is =N-;

X is methyl or a radical of the formula IIa:



Y is an R radical or a radical of the formula IIb:

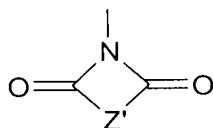


with either X being a radical of the formula IIa or Y being a radical of the formula IIb;

R is hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₄-alkyl, -SO₃H, -SO₃⁻ Me⁺, -SO₃⁻ N⁺R¹R²R³R⁴,
-SO₂NR¹R², -CH₂NR¹R², -CH₂R⁵, -COOH, -COO⁻ N⁺R¹R²R³R⁴, -COOR⁶
or -COR⁶;

R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ are each independently hydrogen; C₁-C₂₂-alkyl or C₂-C₂₂-alkenyl
whose carbon chain may in either case be interrupted by one or more -O-, -S-, -NR⁷-, -CO-
or -SO₂- moieties and/or which may be substituted by one or more of hydroxyl, halogen, aryl,
C₁-C₄-alkoxy and acetyl; C₃-C₈-cycloalkyl whose carbon skeleton may be interrupted by one
or more -O-, -S-, -NR⁷- or -CO- moieties and/or which may be substituted by one or more of
hydroxyl, halogen, aryl, C₁-C₄-alkoxy and acetyl; hydroabietyl, abietyl or aryl; R¹ and R² or
R¹, R² and R³ may combine to form a 5- to 7-membered cyclic radical which contains the
nitrogen atom and may contain further hetero atoms;

R⁵ is a radical of the formula IIb':



IIb'

R⁶ is one of the R¹ alkyl radicals;

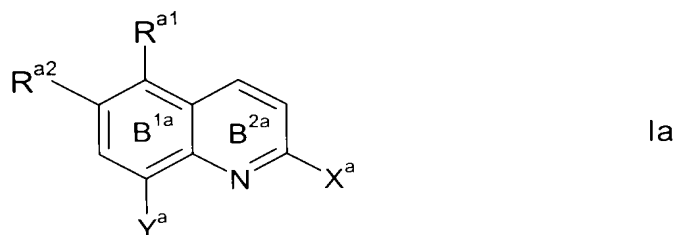
R⁷ is hydrogen or C₁-C₄-alkyl;

Me is an alkali metal ion;

Z and Z' are each independently arylene which may be substituted by one or more of
halogen, -SO₃H, -SO₃⁻ Me⁺, -SO₃⁻ N⁺R¹R²R³R⁴, and C₁-C₁₂-alkyl, and

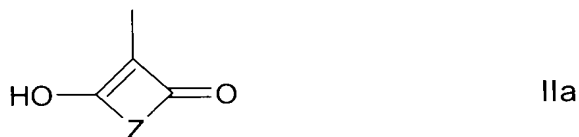
the rings B¹ and B² may each be independently additionally substituted by one or
more identical or different R radicals other than hydrogen.

13. (Currently Amended) The method of Claim 12, wherein the compound represented by formula I is represented by formula Ia:



wherein

X^a is methyl or a radical of formula IIa:



Y^a is hydrogen, halogen, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl or a radical of the formula IIb



with either X^a being a radical of the formula IIa or Y^a being a radical of the formula IIb;

R^{a1} , R^{a2} are each hydrogen, halogen, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl or a D radical, although R^{a1} can be a D radical only when $\underline{X^a}$ [[X]] is methyl and R^{a2} can be a D radical only when $\underline{X^a}$ [[X]] is a radical of the formula IIa;

D is $-\text{SO}_3\text{H}$, $-\text{SO}_3^- \text{Me}^+$, $-\text{SO}_3^- \text{N}^+ \text{R}^1 \text{R}^2 \text{R}^3 \text{R}^4$, $-\text{SO}_2 \text{NR}^1 \text{R}^2$ or $-\text{CH}_2 \text{NR}^1 \text{R}^2$;

R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are each independently hydrogen; C_1 - C_{22} -alkyl or C_2 - C_{22} -alkenyl whose carbon chain may in each case be interrupted by one or more -O- or -NR⁷- moieties; hydroabietyl, abietyl or aryl;

Me is an alkali metal ion;

Z is arylene which may be substituted by one or more of halogen, -SO₃H, -SO₃⁻ Me⁺, -SO₃⁻ N⁺R¹R²R³R⁴ and C_1 - C_{12} -alkyl, and

the rings B^{1a} and B^{2a} may each be independently additionally substituted by halogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl at different positions than R^{a1} and R^{a2}.

14. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 12, wherein X is a radical of the formula IIa and Y is an R radical.

15. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 12, wherein X is methyl and Y is a radical of the formula IIb.

16. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 14, wherein Z is tetrachlorophenylene.

17. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 15, wherein Z is tetrachlorophenylene.

18. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 14, wherein B¹ and B² are unsubstituted.

19. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 15, wherein B¹ and B² are unsubstituted.

20. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 14, wherein B¹ and B² are substituted once by-SO₃H.

21. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 15, wherein B¹ and B² are substituted once by-SO₃H.

22. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 12, wherein the organic pigment is a quinophthalone pigment.

23. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 12, wherein the crystallizing is conducted in an organic solvent.

24. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 12, wherein the crystallizing is conducted in a mixture of an organic solvent and water.

25. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 23, wherein the organic solvent is an alcohol, ether alcohol, ether, ketone, carboxylic acid, carboxamide, carboxylic ester, alicyclic hydrocarbon or aromatic hydrocarbon.

26. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 24, wherein the organic solvent is an alcohol, ether alcohol, ether, ketone, carboxylic acid, carboxamide, carboxylic ester, alicyclic hydrocarbon or aromatic hydrocarbon.

27. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 12, wherein the amount of the compound represented by formula I is from 0.1 to 15% by weight based on the amount of the organic pigment.

28. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 12, wherein the amount of the compound represented by formula I is from 1 to 10% by weight based on the amount of the organic pigment.

29. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 12, wherein the crystallizing is conducted at from 25 to 160°C.

30. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 12, wherein the crystallizing is conducted at from 60 to 140°C.

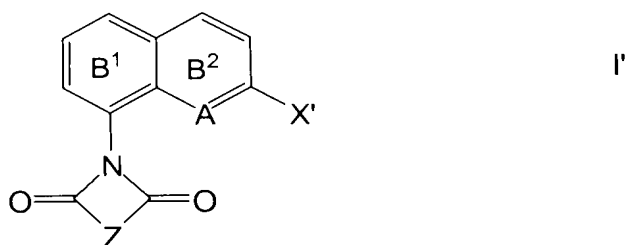
31. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 12, wherein the mean particle size of the crystallized organic pigment is < 150 nm.

32. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 12, wherein the crystallized pigment has a BET surface area of 30 to 120 m²/g.

33. (Previously Presented) A method of coloring a media, comprising:

- (a) crystallizing an organic pigment according to the method of Claim 12 followed by
- (b) combining the organic pigment with a media.

34. (Previously Presented) A compound represented by the formula I':



wherein

A is =N-;

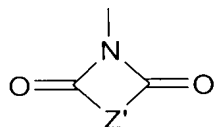
X' is methyl;

The rings B¹ and B² may be independently additionally substituted by one or more identical or different R radicals other than hydrogen, wherein B² is not substituted at the 4-position;

R is hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₄-alkyl, -SO₃H, -SO₃⁻ Me⁺, -SO₃⁻ N⁺R¹R²R³R⁴, -SO₂NR¹R², -CH₂NR¹R², -CH₂R⁵, -COOH, -COO⁻ N⁺R¹R²R³R⁴, -COOR⁶ or -COR⁶;

R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ are each independently hydrogen; C₁-C₂₂-alkyl or C₂-C₂₂-alkenyl whose carbon chain may in either case be interrupted by one or more -O-, -S-, -NR⁷-, -CO- or -SO₂- moieties and/or which may be substituted by one or more of hydroxyl, halogen, aryl, C₁-C₄-alkoxy and acetyl; C₃-C₈-cycloalkyl whose carbon skeleton may be interrupted by one or more -O-, -S-, -NR⁷- or -CO- moieties and/or which may be substituted by one or more of hydroxyl, halogen, aryl, C₁-C₄-alkoxy and acetyl; hydroabietyl, abietyl or aryl; R¹ and R² or R¹, R² and R³ may combine to form a 5- to 7-membered cyclic radical which contains the nitrogen atom and may contain further hetero atoms;

R⁵ is a radical of the formula IIb':



IIb'

R^6 is one of the R^1 alkyl radicals;

R^7 is hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl;

Me is an alkali metal ion;

Z and Z' are each independently phenylene which is substituted by one or more of halogen, $-SO_3H$, $-SO_3^- Me^+$, $-SO_3^- N^+R^1R^2R^3R^4$, and C_1 - C_{12} -alkyl.